APPENDIX B

METHODS OF ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
TRANSLATIONS OF UTILIZED CODES

METHODS OF ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

LABORATORY PROCESSING

All artifacts were transported from the field to Berger's laboratory in East Orange, New Jersey. In the field, artifacts were bagged in 4-mil, resealable plastic bags, within paper bags. Artifact cards bearing provenience information were included in the plastic bags. The same information was written onto the paper bags. A catalog number was assigned to each unique provenience in the field, and this number appears with all of the provenience information. The catalog number is used to track artifact processing.

In the laboratory, provenience information on each artifact card and bag was checked against a master list of catalog numbers with their proveniences. Any discrepancies were corrected at this time, and the artifact bags were sorted by catalog number for washing and analysis.

Artifacts were washed with a soft toothbrush in de-ionized soap (Orvis) and water. Fragile or unstable artifacts, such as overglaze-decorated ceramics and some shell, were cleaned with a wet toothbrush, without immersion, or simply dry-brushed. All artifacts were laid out to air-dry, sorted by catalog number. Within each catalog number, the artifacts were separated into material classes for analysis: historic ceramics, curved (vessel) glass, smoking pipes, small finds/architectural, faunal, floral, shell, prehistoric lithics, and prehistoric ceramics.

After analysis, the artifacts were re-bagged into clean, 4-mil, resealable plastic bags with air holes. An acid-free artifact card with provenience information and catalog number was included in each bag. Before shipment to its final repository, the collection will be prepared according to the curation standards of the receiving institution.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

A computerized data management system developed by Berger was used to compile an artifact inventory for data manipulation. The system is written on an IBM PC using R:BASE System V, a relational database development package. Artifact information (characteristics), recorded on the data entry forms by the analysts, was entered into the system. The system was then used to enhance the artifact records with the addition of provenience information. A second program added dates (when applicable) and translations for all artifact Type and Subtype codes. This system is used for coding all historic artifacts, including ceramics, glass, smoking pipes, and small finds/architectural. It is also used for coding faunal and floral materials, whether they originated in historic deposits or prehistoric deposits.

Pattern (group and class) codes, based on form or material type, were automatically assigned by the computer to each artifact entry, although for non-kitchen-related ceramics, Pattern codes, based on identified forms, were entered by hand. The purpose of artifact pattern analysis is to organize an assemblage and provide a description of its contents. The pattern categories used follow the work of South (1977), as modified by Berger (1987).

Artifact Function codes were generated only for historic ceramics and glass. Functional analysis is used as a supplement to pattern analysis to examine the proportions of vessel functional categories within assemblages. The functional categories used follow Beidleman et al. (1983) and Klein and Garrow (1984), as modified by Berger (1987). Ceramic Function codes are linked to identified vessel forms and were entered into the system manually. The Function codes for

glass, however, are linked to the Type/Subtype codes and were therefore assigned automatically by the computer.

Procedures for artifact analysis, including definitions of the analytical fields (with the modifiers or variables [VAR] used for this collection), are presented below. The procedures used in analyzing this collection are based upon those described more comprehensively in Berger 1996.

CERAMIC METHODS OF ANALYSIS

The ceramic collection from the site was analyzed using a standardized format developed by Berger. This format is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977), as modified for use in a computerized system (Berger 1987; Stehling in Geismar 1983; Stehling and Janowitz 1986).

The ceramic tabulation was performed at a Stage 1 level of analysis. Stage 1 analysis provides the following information: identification of ware types and techniques of surface decoration; dates based on manufacturing and decorative techniques and, if present, makers' marks; identification of vessel forms and functions; and description of decorative motifs. The following are the variables used in the computer coding process.

Type/Subtype. The ceramic Type/Subtype is entered as a five-character alphanumeric code that consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always C, for Ceramic. The second letter refers to general ware groups: E, for Coarse Earthenwares; R, for Refined Earthenwares; F, for Refined Stonewares; and P, for Porcelain. The third letter refers to specific ware types, e.g., R, for Redware, or W, for Whiteware. The numbers following the letter code refer to particular decorative treatments or named types, e.g., CRW50 - Whiteware with Blue Transfer-Printed Decoration. Type/Subtype may have specific dates or may be descriptive and undated. Sources for the dates include, but are not limited to, Denker and Denker (1985), Ketchum (1983), Miller (1980, 1987, 1991), Noël Hume (1970), South (1977), and Wetherbee (1985).

Count. The number of sherds in each category was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. The beginning and end dates were automatically assigned by the computer to each dated Type/Subtype. When more precise dates could be determined from makers' marks or particular decorations or forms, or when a generally undated type could be dated, this field was filled in on the coding sheet and the more specific dates were entered into the computer.

Form (VAR 5). Form indicates the shape and possible function of the complete vessel as represented by the sherds present. General categories, such as Body - General, are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical.

Decoration/Motif (VAR 4). This field includes descriptions of particular decorative motifs, e.g., Floral, and general descriptions, e.g., Glazed Interior Only.

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). The Maker's Mark field is used to record the actual marks seen on sherds. No makers' marks were found in this collection.

Part (VAR 7). This field is used to indicate what part of a vessel is represented by the sherd(s) present. For example, a "1" in this field indicates that this ceramic piece is a body sherd. This field is not used when vessel part information is already noted in the Form field.

Function. This field refers to the following general functional categories: Teawares; Tablewares; Beverage (Non-Tea); Food Preparation; Food Storage; Hygiene; Household Furnishings; Toys; Miscellaneous (flowerpots, ink bottles, etc.); Multi-functional; Pharmaceutical;

Crucibles; Bottles; Kiln-Related Artifacts; and Unidentifiable Fragments.

Pattern. The Pattern (Group and Class) codes are based on the system developed by South (1977) but differ from South in that they are dependent upon identifiable vessel forms. The majority of ceramic sherds are assigned the code 101 (Kitchen-Related Ceramics), but some sherds are assigned other codes: for instance, flower pots are pattern code 856 (Activities-Household Related).

Comments. The Comments code is numerical and refers to information not covered in the other fields.

Notes. The Notes field allows for individual, written comments applicable to a specific entry. In general, notes were used to describe particulars of decorative motifs or unusual characteristics, or to record bibliographic references used for identification or dating.

GLASS METHODS OF ANALYSIS

The glass artifacts from the site were broken down, for analytical purposes, into four functionally distinct groupings based on Bottle, Table, Lighting, and Other use-categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small Finds/Architectural Materials, discussed below.

Identification and tabulation of the glass proceeded according to a Stage 1 level of analysis. Stage 1 analysis involved, in addition to Type/Subtype and count designations, the recordation of dates, if applicable, and select descriptive attributes of the sherds, e.g., color, finish/rim and base type, manufacturing technique, motif, embossment, wear, and maker's mark.

The glass analysis utilized the typology and attribute list designed by Berger for all its projects. In addition to catalog and provenience information, a total of 15 fields of discrete glass data (including comments and notes) were available for recordation on the computer data entry sheets.

As discussed above, Pattern (group and class) and Function codes for glass were assigned automatically by the computer, based on the Type/Subtype entered for each artifact. Pattern designations for Type/Subtypes in the Bottle and Other use-categories that were not automatically assigned by the computer were written in, when they occurred. The only category of glass that did not receive a function designation was totally unidentified glass. A brief description of coding procedures follows.

Type/Subtype. Tabulation of the glass proceeded according to artifact codes determined by function (Type) and form (Subtype). Codes are alphanumeric and consist of three letters and a two-digit number. The first letter, G, which is standard for all codes, denotes the artifact as Glass. The second letter denotes the general functional category into which the artifact falls, e.g., B, for Bottle; T, for Table; L, for Lighting-related; and O, for Other glass. The third letter denotes specific function, e.g., T, for Tumbler, under the general Table heading; L, for Lamp, under the general Lighting-related heading; and U, for Unidentified, under the general Other heading. The two-digit number completes the identification and denotes vessel form, e.g., GLL23 - Lamp Chimney; and GOU01 - Total Unidentified Glass.

All artifacts identified as to specific function and form were coded as such regardless of the degree of fragmentation. The specific vessel part(s) encountered are indicated by the coding of the appropriate field(s), e.g., base or finish. Complete and fragmented bases, finishes, rims, and body sherds for which specific functional forms could not be identified were accommodated under unidentified, miscellaneous, or fragment categories. Non-form-specific vessels and sherds were coded as above, when appropriate, or under expanded codes, such as Wine/Liquor Bottle or Carboy/Demijohn/Bulk Bottle.

Count. The number of sherds in each category was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. Dating of the glass artifacts proceeded according to established diagnostic criteria. These criteria, utilized either singly or in combination, can include various technological aspects of glass manufacture, such as finish treatments, tooling methods, empontilling techniques, mold markings, datable bottle embossments and makers' marks, and various stylistic elements associated with certain tablewares. When applicable, both a beginning and an end date of manufacture were recorded. In instances where no end date of manufacture was available, only the beginning date or the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for the artifact was recorded. Sources used for glass dating include, but are not limited to, Jones and Sullivan (1985), McKearin and Wilson (1978), Noël Hume (1970), Toulouse (1977), and Woodhead et al. (1984).

Color (VAR 6). In general, color was assigned to glass artifacts purely for descriptive purposes and was broadly defined for this collection. All shades of olive green, for example, were coded under Light Olive/Dark Olive Green. The code Unidentified was used to denote glass color that was obscured, for example, by burning or devitrification.

Finish (VAR 8). Finish and rim types in the collection fell within the One-part (100s), and Two-part (200s). Coded descriptions relate, for the most part, to the shape (in side profile) of the element(s) comprising each finish. Fragmented finishes with one and two elements, but unassignable to specific types, were coded Unidentified/One-part and Unidentified/Two-part, respectively. Fragmented finishes with an unknown number of elements were coded Unidentified/Partial (Number of Parts Unknown).

Base (VAR 7). The coded base types in the collection indicate the marks on the basal surfaces of glassware. Base fragments that could not be associated with a diagnostic piece were coded as Unidentified.

Manufacturing Technique (VAR 5). Manufacturing technique refers to the distinctive mold seams and markings found on the bodies (and sometimes on the basal surfaces and over the finishes and rims) of completed glassware. Mold-blown (Mold Type Indeterminate) was used to describe vessels for which a specific mold type could not be discerned. The code Unidentified was used to denote a totally unidentifiable manufacturing technique.

Motif (VAR 4). The motif codes assigned to the glass artifacts in the collection refer to the decorative patterns (general to specific) evidenced. The code Unidentified was used to denote partial patterns which could not be identified fully.

Wear (VAR 3). The code Melted/Burned was used to denote glass artifacts showing evidence of having been subjected to fire.

Embossment (VAR 11). Complete lettered embossments in the collection — either evidenced or researched in their entirety — were assigned a number and recorded as encountered. Incomplete embossments that could not be identified in their entirety were coded Unidentified/Partial, with either the comment "illegible" or the legible portions, if any, written out in the Notes field (see below).

Comments. Numerical Comment codes were utilized to convey common descriptive or explanatory data not covered in the standard coded fields.

Notes. For the most part, notes were entered into the glass database to record additional descriptive information for vessels and sherds, to record ACLs and partial embossments, and to document dating references.

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS

The small finds/architectural materials received a Stage 1 level of analysis using the coding system created by Berger, based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977). The Stage 1 coding system allows for a maximum of 14 fields of information for each artifact. At the minimum, each artifact was identified by its group and class, material type, and characteristic, and received a count or weight. For certain artifact types, additional descriptive information, such as weight and color, was coded. The remaining fields of information were used only if further information was provided by the artifact. Pattern (group and class) codes were automatically assigned by the program. Following is a brief description of coding procedures.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always S, for Small Finds/Architectural; the second letter denotes Group, e.g., A, for Architecture; and the third letter denotes a class within a group, e.g., F, for Fasteners. The numerical Subtype code denotes the specific artifact type, e.g., SAF03 - Machine-Cut Nail.

Count. The total count of all artifacts, except heating by-products, was entered in this field.

Weight. Weights were recorded for window glass, brick, mortar, and heating by-products.

Begin Date/End Date. Dates for certain artifacts were generated automatically by the computer based on their Type/Subtype. Other dates were hand-entered into the computer based on artifact characteristics. References used for dating of artifacts included Chernow and Vallasi (1993), Hogg (1985), Nelson (1968), Noël Hume (1970), and Pepper (1971).

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). Makers' marks were recorded as encountered; the makers' marks in this collection were found, for the most part, on bullet casings.

Material (VAR 3). The material composition of each artifact was determined and recorded.

Characteristic (VAR 5). A modifier that best described the form or manufacturing technique of each artifact was entered in this field. If no diagnostic attribute was evident, the artifact was simply described as being whole or fragmented.

Color (VAR 6). Color was recorded for window glass and for some artifacts, such as marbles.

Backmark (VAR 11). Any mark other than a maker's mark was recorded here.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information.

Notes. The Notes field allows for additional, written comments.

FAUNAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS

The faunal material received a Stage 1 level of analysis using the coding system created by Berger. This level of analysis allows for identification of species, element, and any modifications to the specimen (such as burning). Identifications were made with the aid of a comparative faunal type collection.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always Z, which indicates Faunal; the second letter denotes the class; and the third letter distinguishes groups within a class. The numerical Subtype code indicates the species.

Count. The Count indicates the Total Number of Fragments (TNF) for bone and gastropods, and the Total Number of Valves (TNV) for bivalves.

Weight. Shell fragments that did not include valve (hinge) portions were weighed.

Element (VAR 5). This field indicates what bone, or element, was being quantified.

Part Present (VAR 6). This field indicates whether the specimen was whole, fragmentary, or a butchered section.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in the other fields.

Notes. The Notes field allows for additional, written comments.

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TRANSLATIONS OF UTILIZED CODES

CERAMICS

CERAMICS TYPOLOGY

EARTHENWARES

		Beg. Date - End Date
Red-Bodied		
CER01	Unglazed	1750-1850
CER02	Clear Glaze	1750-1850
CER04	Dark Brown to Black Glaze	Undated
CER61	Dark Brown Glaze	1750-1850
CER62	Brown Glaze	1750-1850
CER63	Light Brown Glaze	1750-1850
Red-Bodied Slipware		
CES39	White Slip Interior with Dark Brown Splotches	1670-1850
Buff/White-Bodied		
CEH50	Mottled Brown Glaze	Undated
Pearlware		
CRP02	Plain	1775-1840
CRP35	Underglaze Blue Handpainted	1775-1820
CRP36	Underglaze Polychrome Handpainted	1795-1825
CRP50	Transfer-printed - Blue with Stipple	1800-1840
CRP60	Dipped - General	1790-1890
CRP63	Engine-turned	1775-1840
Whiteware		
CRW02	Plain	1815-Present
CRW10	Shell-Edged - Blue	1815-1900
CRW50	Transfer-Printed - Blue, General	1815-1915
CRW53	Transfer-Printed - Flowing Colors	1835-1910
CRW61	Dipped - Mocha	1815-1900
CRW62	Simple Bands	1815-Present
CRW70	Sponged	1815-1940
CRW84	Colored Glaze	1815-Present
Ironstone		
CRI02	Plain	1840-Present
Yellowware		
CRY02	Plain	1827-1940

STONEWARES

White Salt-Glazed		
CFT02	Plain	1720-1805

PORCELAIN

Hard Paste Porcelain - Non-Oriental		
CPJ02	Plain	Other Dates
CPJ58	Decal - Underglaze	1897-Present

CERAMICS MODIFIERS

MOTIF/PATTERN (VAR 4)

050	Blue
100	General Floral
143	Landscape - Pastoral
550	Checkered (Taxi)
551	Bands & Stripes
579	Sponged - General
615	Incised/Banded (annular)
750	Glazed Interior Only
751	Glazed Interior, Drips on Exterior
752	Glazed Both Surfaces
753	Glazed Interior, Exterior Spalled
754	Glazed Exterior, Interior Spalled
758	Unglazed Exterior, Interior Spalled
759	Both Surfaces Spalled
835	Petaled
836	Clouded/Tortoise Shell
987	Shell Edge - Scalloped Rim, Curved Lines - General
999	Insufficient Evidence to Determine Pattern

FORM (VAR 5)

General
- 002 Miscellaneous Flatware Rim
- 003 Miscellaneous Flatware Base
- 010 Miscellaneous Hollowware Body
- 011 Miscellaneous Hollowware Rim
- 013 Miscellaneous Hollowware
- 014 Body - General
- 016 Base - General

Flatwares
- 050 Plate - Unidentified Diameter

Teawares
- 095 London Shape Cup, Handle Unknown

Serving Pieces
- 215 Bowl - Depth & Diameter Unknown
- 253 Sugar Bowl/Sucrier

Food Preparation and Storage
- 280 Milk Pan - General
- 307 Jar - Preserve

Slipware or Other Coarse Earthenware Dishes
- 450 Pan - General

Sanitary, Household, Etc.
- 520 Flower Pot

Other
- 700 Small Hollowware - Body
- 705 Medium Hollowware - Body
- 706 Medium Hollowware - Rim
- 710 Large Hollowware - Body

PART - (VAR 7)

- 2 Rim

COMMENTS

- 69 Mendable

FUNCTION

- 1 Teawares
- 2 Tablewares
- 3 Food Preparation
- 4 Food Storage
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Multifunction (Multifunction vessels commonly could be used for both food preparation and service)
- 99 Unidentifiable

PATTERN ANALYSIS - CERAMICS

Group
- 1 Kitchen

Class
- 01 Ceramics

GLASS

GLASS TYPOLOGY

GLASS-BOTTLE

Miscellaneous-Bottle Associated
GBX51 Glass Liner/Fruit Jar

Unidentified
GBU01 Unidentified Bottle Glass/General

GLASS-TABLE

Unidentified
GTU01 Unidentified Table Glass/General

GLASS-LIGHTING

Lamp-General
GLL23 Lamp Chimney
GLL24 Lamp Globe/Chimney

GLASS-OTHER

Unidentified-Other
GOU01 Total Unidentified Glass/General
GOU02 Total Unidentified Glass/Melted

GLASS MODIFIERS

WEAR (VAR 3)

9 Melted/Burned

MOTIF/PATTERN (VAR 4)

1 Panel
27 Stipple
249 Applied Color Label (ACL)
9999 Unidentified

MOLD TYPE/ MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE (VAR 5)

1 Mold-blown (Mold Type Indeterminate)
17 Pressed
23 Machine-made (General)
99 Unidentified

COLOR (VAR 6)

1 Clear (or White)
2 Milkglass (or Opaque White)
3 Emerald Green/Teal
5 Light Olive/Dark Olive Green
7 Brown/Amber/Honey
9 Aquamarine (All Shades)
12 Cobalt
99 N/A (Obscured)

BASE (VAR 7)

99 Unidentified

FINISHES (VAR 8)

One-part: Lip Only (Varied Diameters)
100 Flared (or Everted)
120 Straight (or Plain)
125 Straight, Ground Top
133 Scalloped (or Variation), Fire Polished

Two-part: Lip and String Rim
299 Unidentified/Two-part

Unidentified
999 Unidentified/Partial (Number of Parts Unknown)

LETTERED EMBOSSMENTS (VAR 11)

9999 Unidentified/Partial

COMMENTS

33 Thin-walled
34 Straight-sided

FUNCTION

0 Not Assigned
25 Culinary/Condiment
28 Miscellaneous Bottle - Other
31 Miscellaneous Tableware
32 Lighting-related

PATTERN ANALYSIS - DIAGNOSTIC GLASS

Group

1 Kitchen
3 Furnishings

Class

02 Bottles
05 Misc. Glassware
10 Kitchen - Other
21 Lighting Related

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY

ARCHITECTURAL

		Beg. Date - End Date
Building Materials		
SAB01	Brick	
SAB02	Glazed Brick	
SAB07	Cement/Concrete Block	
SAB20	Mortar	
SAB44	Unglazed Roofing Tile	-1800
Fasteners		
SAF01	Handwrought Nail	-1820
SAF03	Machine-Cut Nail	1790-
SAF05	Machine-Cut/ Wrought Nail	
SAF06	Wire Nail	1850-
SAF07	Unidentified Nail	
SAF09	Roofing Nail	
SAF18	Unidentified Spike	
SAF74	Machine-Cut Nail - Unknown Head	1790-
Glass		
SAG08	Crown Window Glass	-1840
SAG11	Broad Window Glass	1820-1926
SAG12	Broad/Crown Window Glass	

KITCHEN

Containers, Utensils, Sundries		
SDA42	Bottle Cork	
SDA52	Pop Top	
Food and Beverage Related		
SDF04	Beverage Can	

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Ammunition		
SGB31	Bullet Casing - 22 Caliber	
SGB60	Bullet Casing - 38.55 Caliber	

UNIDENTIFIED

Other		
SOS01	Unidentified Metal	
SOS13	Plastic	
SOS27	Styrofoam	

ACTIVITIES

Heating By-Products		
SXA01	Coal	
SXA05	Slag	
Household/Domestic Items		
SXD15	Miscellaneous Metal Cans	
Hardware - Non-architectural		
SXH14	Screw Eye/Small	

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL MODIFIERS

MAKERS' MARKS (VAR 1)

		Beg. Date - End Date
002	U.M.C.	1867-1911
082	R-United States (Robin Hood Ammunition Co., Swanton, Vermont)	1906-1916
162	US (United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Massachusetts)	1896-1936
514	Schlit	

MATERIALS (VAR 3)

001	Ceramic
002	Glass
011	Cork
014	Plastic
017	Styrofoam
027	Cement/Concrete
035	Cinder

041 Silver Alloy
042 Ferrous Metal
044 Copper Alloy
101 Sand Temper
107 Coal

CHARACTERISTICS (VAR 5)

001	Whole	
002	Portion/Fragment	
053	Crimped	
089	Curved	
320	Rimfire	1857-
321	Center File	1875-
400	Headless Sprigs 1/2"-2" Length	
402	L-head Sprigs 1/2"-2" Length	
417	Head (nail)	

COLOR (VAR 6)

10 Clear
11 Aqua
23 Light Green

BACKMARKS (VAR 11)

1653 38 S & W

COMMENTS

14 Encrusted With Rust

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL

Group
1 Kitchen
2 Architecture
4 Arms
8 Activities

Class
02 Bottles
11 Window Glass/Caming/Etc.
12 Nails, Spikes, Tacks, Etc., and Misc. Construction Hardware
16 Misc. Building Materials/Floor Covering/Roofing Materials
26 Ammunition
56 Household Related
63 Heating Related
90 Activities - Other

FAUNAL

FAUNAL TYPOLOGY

SPECIES
ZMZ01 Unidentified Mammal
ZXP10 Oyster *(Crassostrea virginica)*

FAUNAL MODIFIERS

ELEMENTS (VAR 5)

700 Shell
999 Unidentified

PART PRESENT (VAR 6)

02 Fragment
50 Valve

PATTERN ANALYSIS - FAUNAL

Group
11 Faunal

Class
97 Faunal/Floral Domestic/Exploited
99 Faunal/Floral Other